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(54) **SELECTIVELY ACTUATING EXPANDABLE REAMERS AND RELATED METHODS**

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E21B 10/34 (2006.01)

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USPC **175/268**; 175/270; 175/289; 175/406

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 175/267, 268, 269, 270, 289, 406; 166/386
See application file for complete search history.

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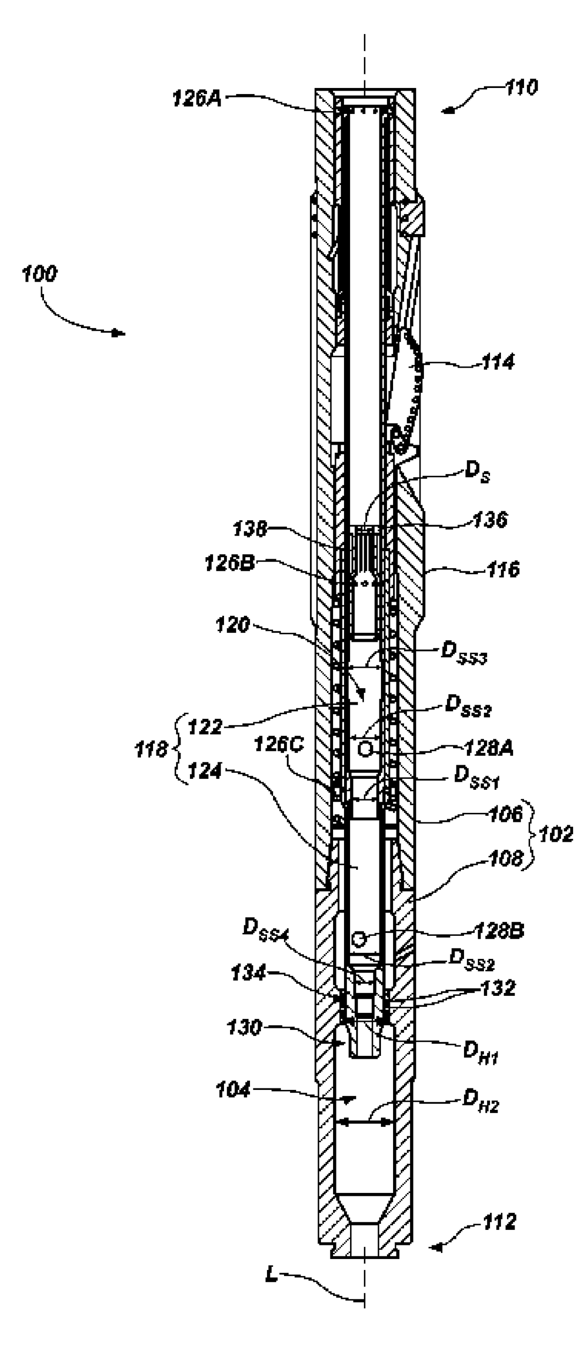
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Expandable reamers are configured to operate in a first, retracted state in which a plurality of blades is in a retracted position when a sliding sleeve is in a first sleeve position and a seat is in a first seat position, to operate in a second, extended state in which the plurality of blades is movable to an extended position when the sliding sleeve is in at least a second sleeve position and the seat is in the first seat position, and to operate in a third, retracted state in which the plurality of blades is returned to the retracted position when the sliding sleeve is in the at least a second position and the seat is in a second seat position.

22 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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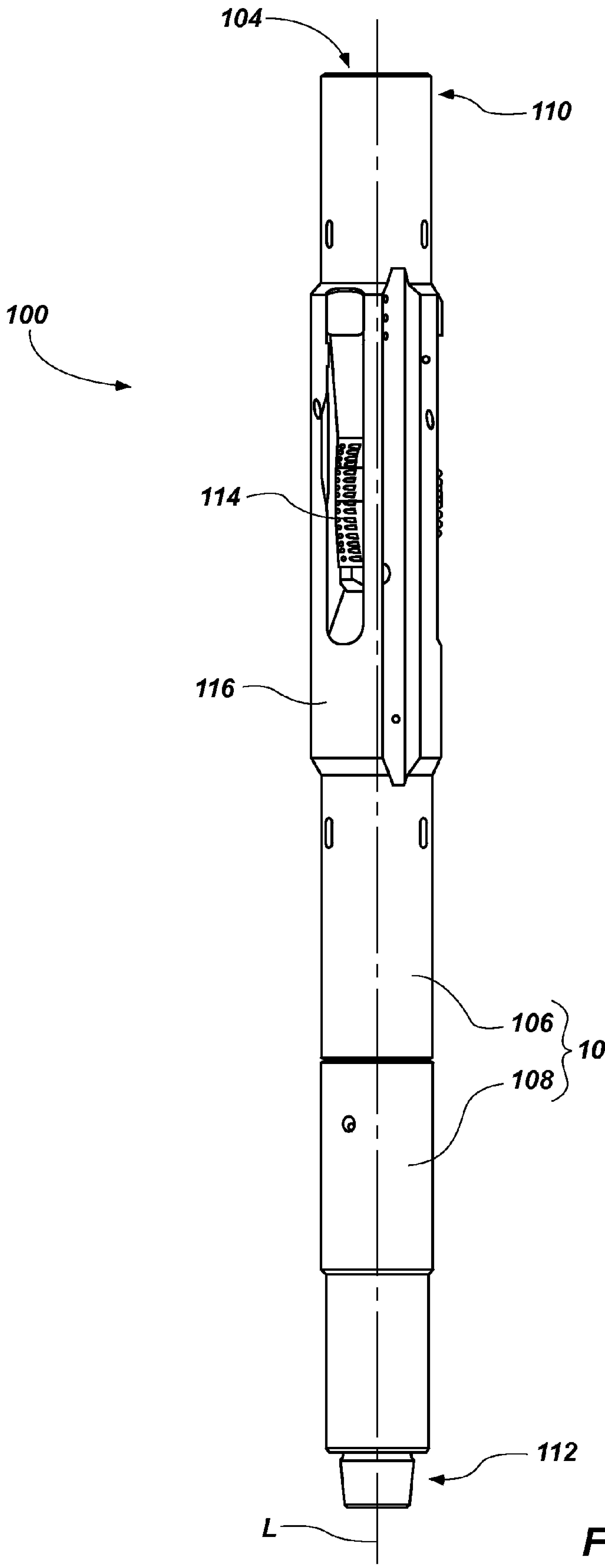
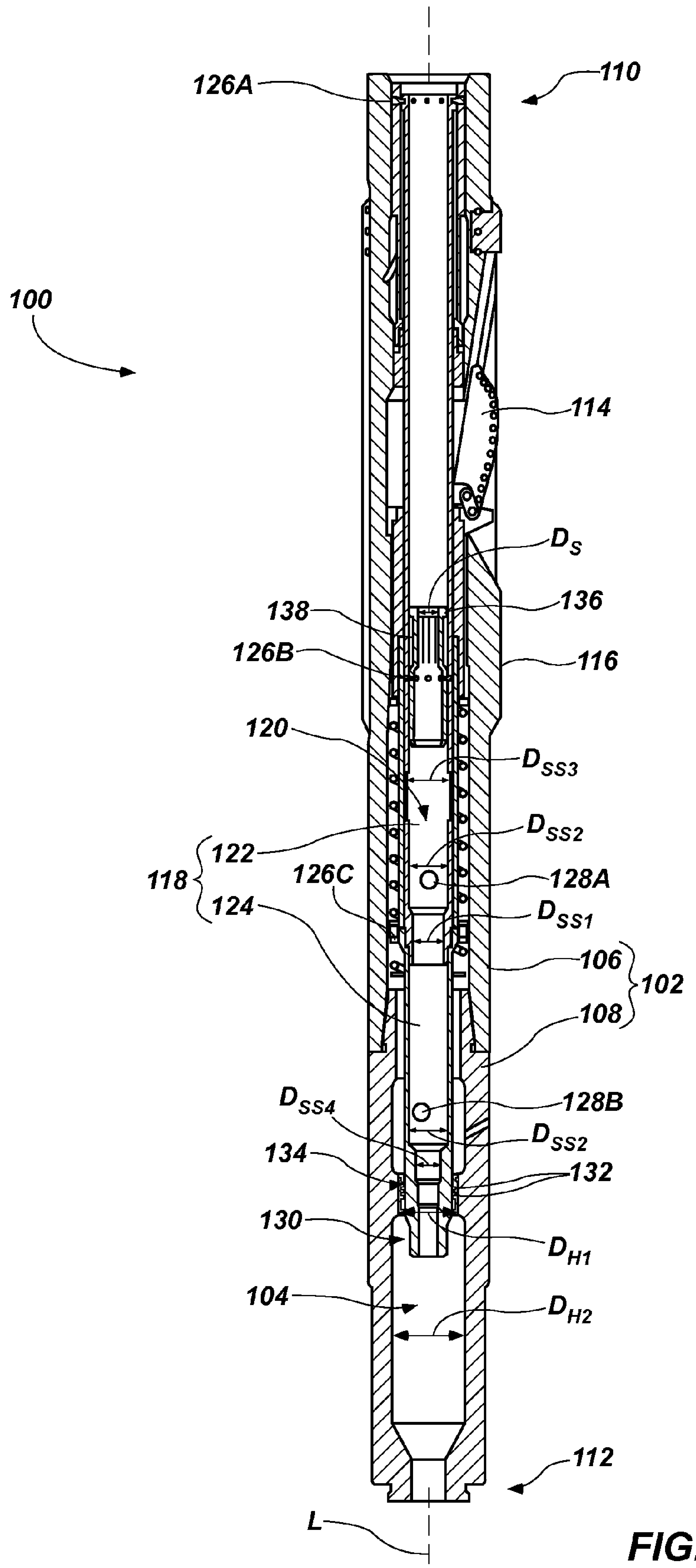


FIG. 1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100
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106
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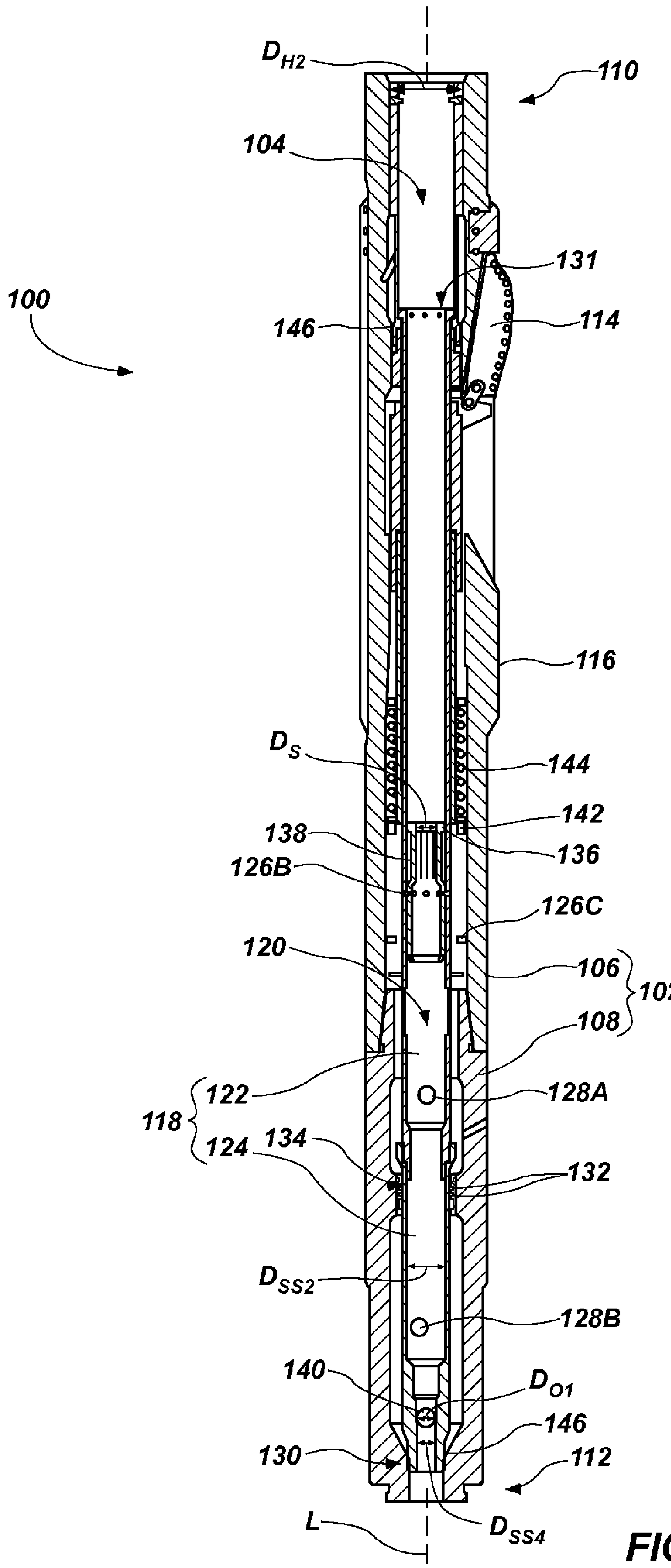
D_{H1}
104
D_{H2}
112
L

FIG. 2



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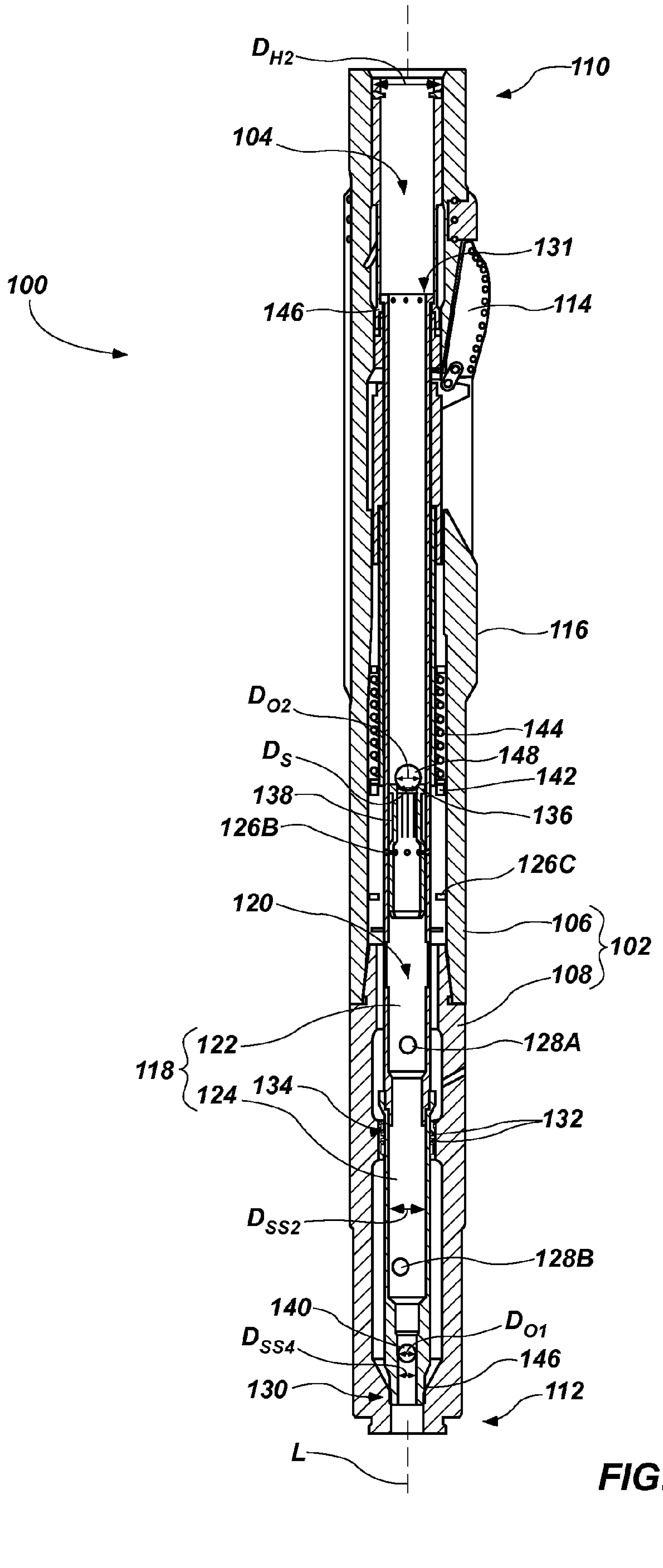
D_{O1}
146
130
112
L
D_{SS4}

FIG. 3



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106
102
108
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128A
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128B
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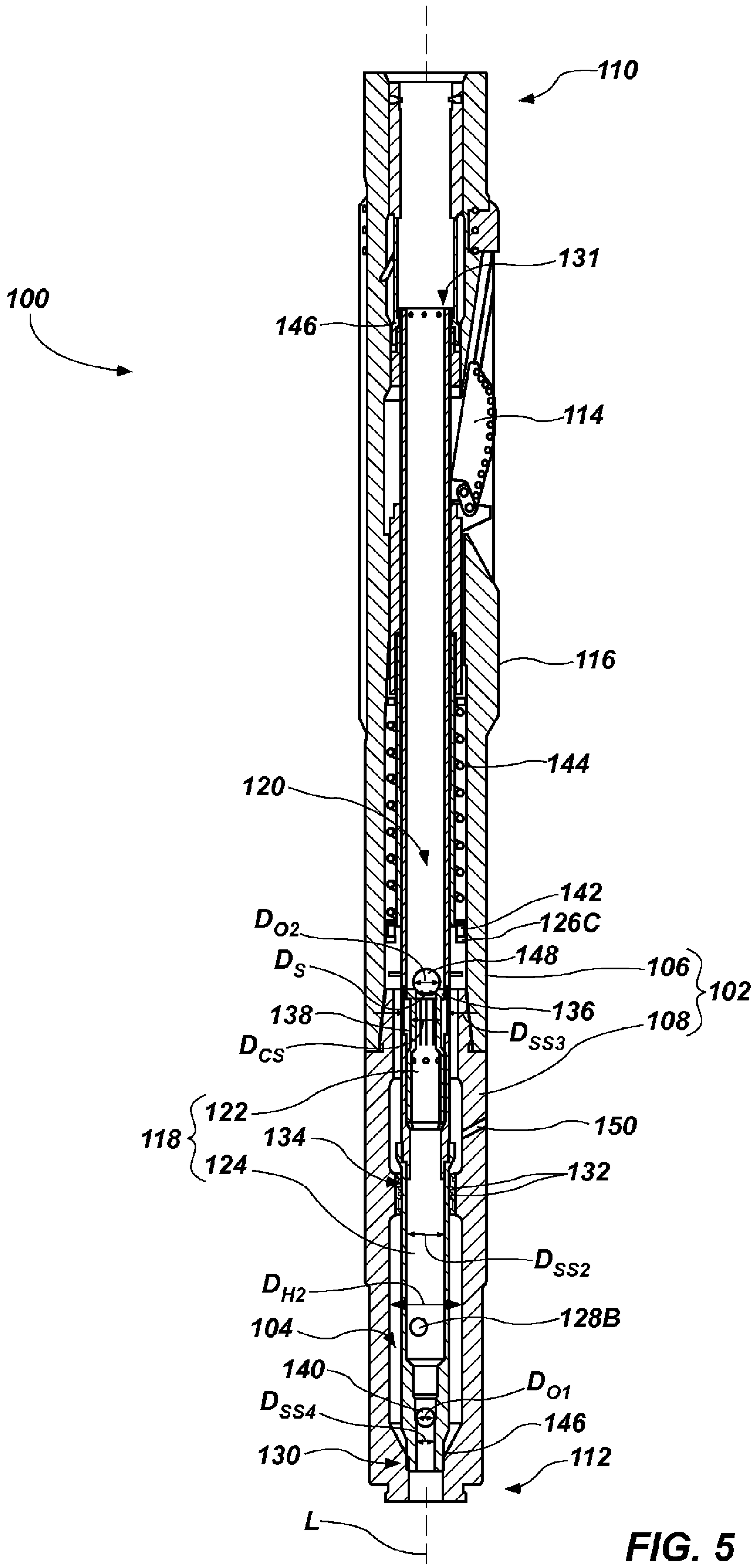
D_O1
D_SS4
146
130
112
L

FIG. 4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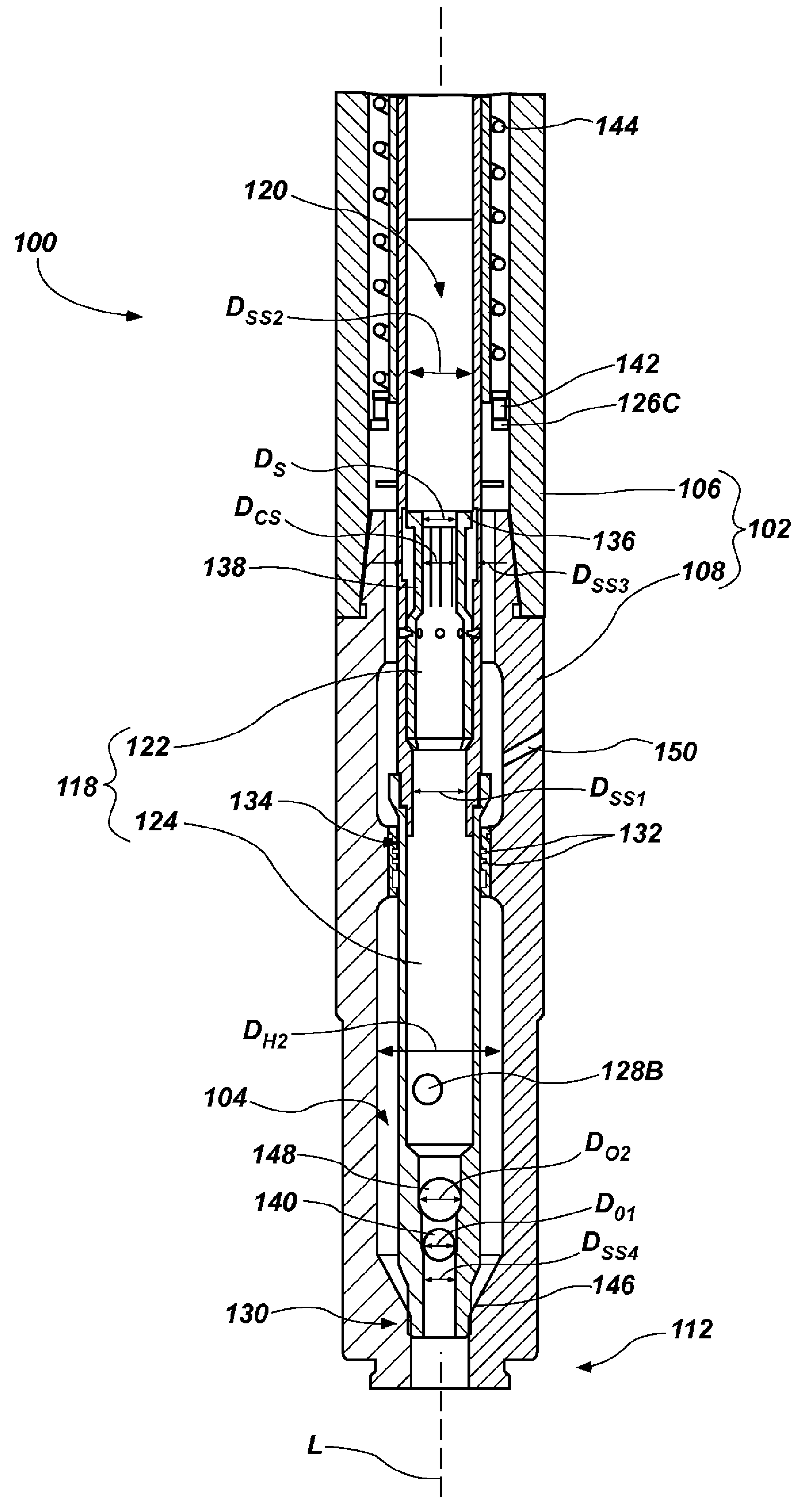
L

FIG. 5



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D01
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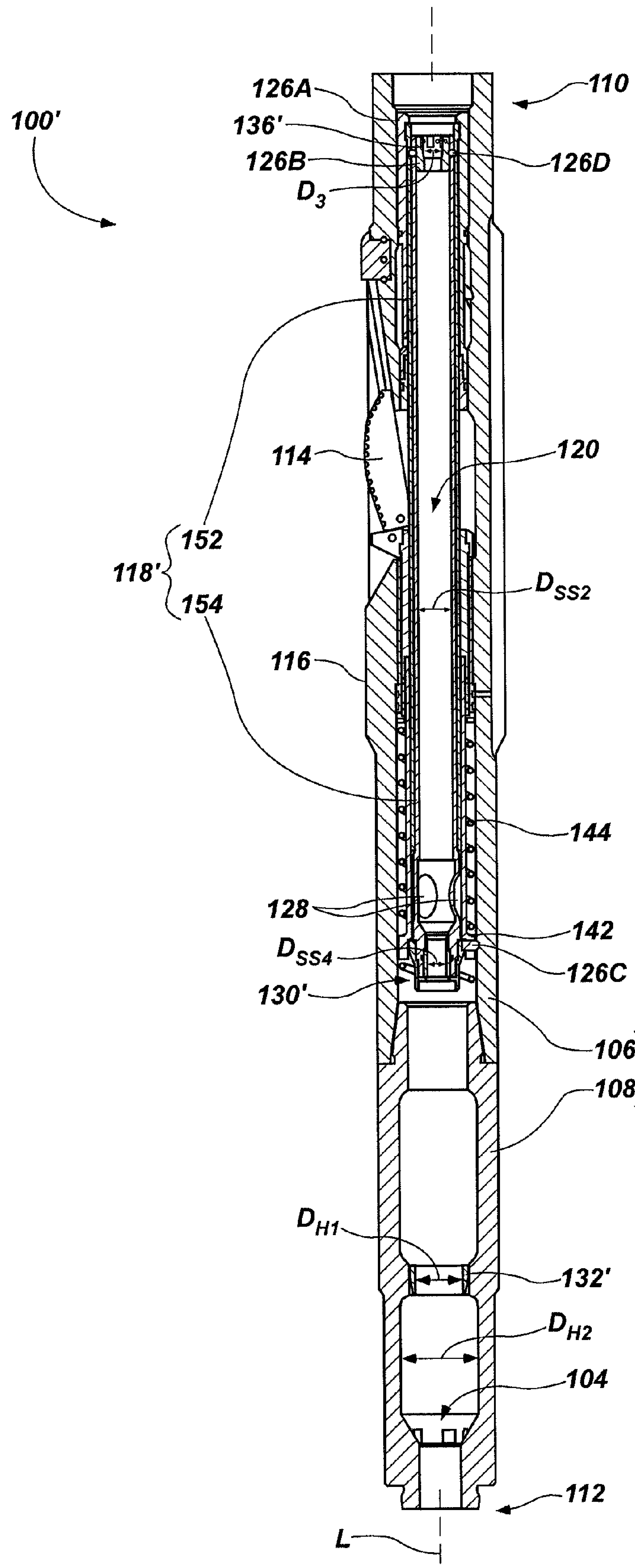
112
L

FIG. 6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130'
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132'
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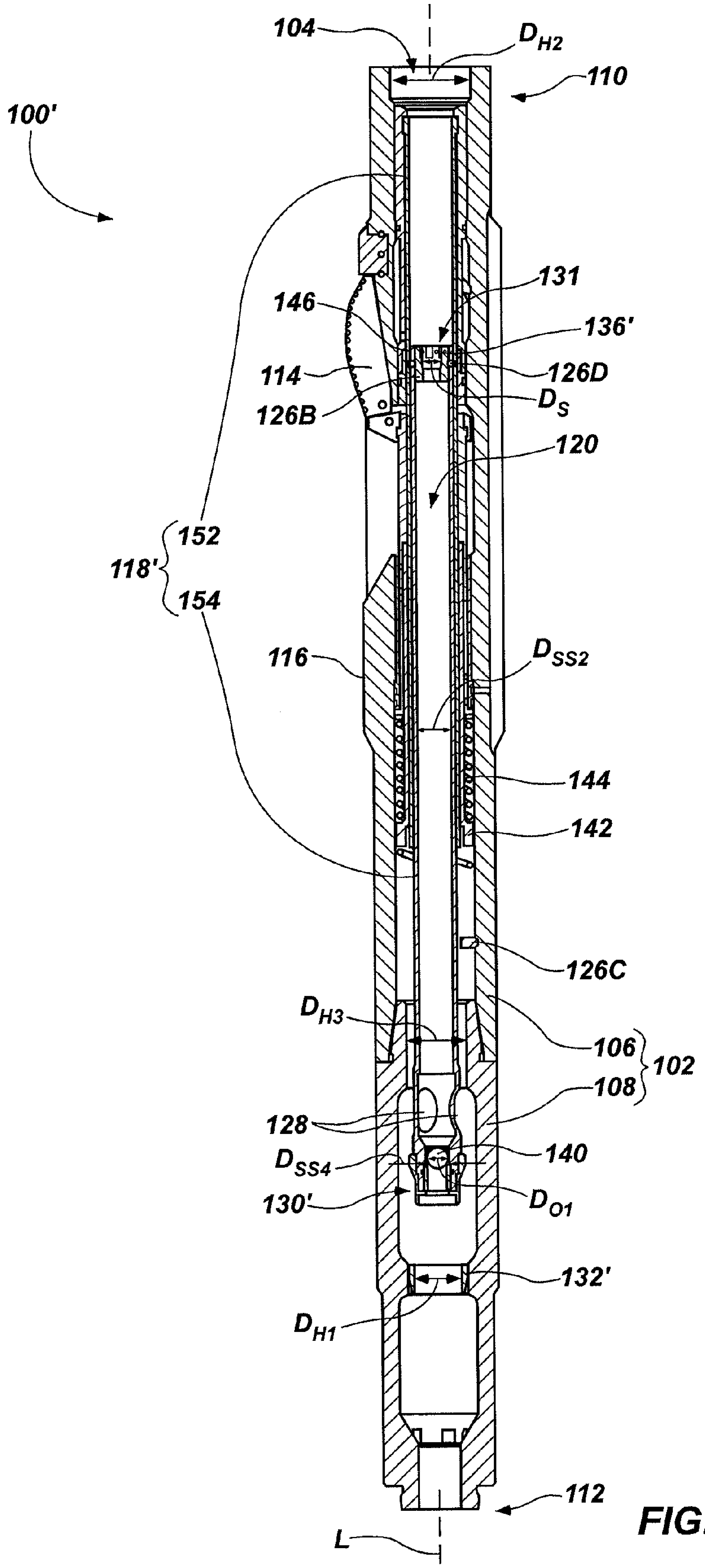
112
L

FIG. 7



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126C
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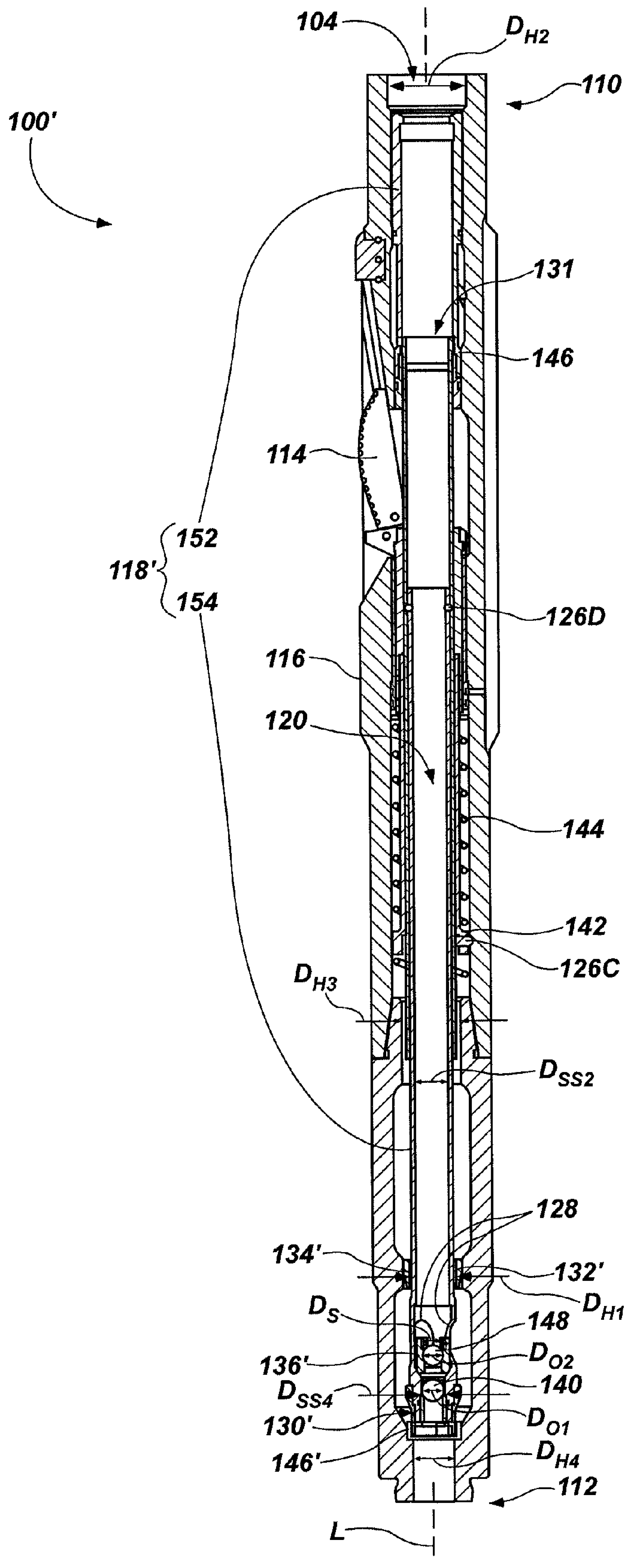
130'
D_{O1}
132'
D_{H1}
112
L

FIG. 8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118'
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126D
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144
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D_{SS2}
128
134'
132'
D_{H1}
D_S
148
136'
D_{O2}
D_{SS4}
140
130'
D_{O1}
146'
D_{H4}
112
L

FIG. 9

SELECTIVELY ACTUATING EXPANDABLE REAMERS AND RELATED METHODS

FIELD

The disclosure relates generally to expandable reamers for forming boreholes in subterranean formations. More specifically, the disclosed embodiments relate to expandable reamers that may be selectively actuated to extend and retract blades of the expandable reamers.

BACKGROUND

Expandable reamers are typically employed for enlarging boreholes in subterranean formations. In drilling oil, gas, and geothermal wells, casing is usually installed and cemented to prevent the well bore walls from caving into the borehole while providing requisite shoring for subsequent drilling operation to achieve greater depths. Casing is also installed to isolate different formations, to prevent cross flow of formation fluids, and to enable control of formation fluids and pressure as the borehole is drilled. To increase the depth of a previously drilled borehole, new casing is laid within and extended below the original casing. The diameter of any subsequent sections of the well may be reduced because the drill bit and any further casing must pass through the original casing. Such reductions in the borehole diameter may limit the production flow rate of oil and gas through the borehole. Accordingly, a borehole may be enlarged in diameter when installing additional casing to enable better production flow rates of hydrocarbons through the borehole.

One approach used to enlarge a borehole involves employing an extended bottom-hole assembly with a pilot drill bit at the end and a reamer assembly some distance above the pilot drill bit. This arrangement permits the use of any standard rotary drill bit type (e.g., a rolling cone bit or a fixed cutter bit), as the pilot bit and the extended nature of the assembly permit greater flexibility when passing through tight spots in the borehole as well as the opportunity to effectively stabilize the pilot drill bit so that the pilot drill bit and the following reamer will traverse the path intended for the borehole. This aspect of an extended bottom hole assembly is particularly significant in directional drilling. Expandable reamers are disclosed in, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 7,900,717, issued Mar. 8, 2011, to Radford et al., U.S. Pat. No. 8,028,767, issued Oct. 4, 2011, to Radford et al., and U.S. Patent Application Pub. No. 2011/0073371, published Mar. 31, 2011, to Radford, the disclosure of each of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by this reference. The blades in such expandable reamers are initially retracted to permit the tool to be run through the borehole on a drill string, and, once the tool has passed beyond the end of the casing, the blades are extended so the bore diameter may be increased below the casing.

BRIEF SUMMARY

In some embodiments, expandable reamers for use in boreholes in subterranean formations comprise a housing defining a central bore. A plurality of blades is carried by the housing and is movable between a retracted position and an extended position responsive to flow of drilling fluid. A sliding sleeve is disposed within the central bore and is coupled to the housing. The sliding sleeve defines an axial fluid passageway and comprises at least one port in a sidewall of the sliding sleeve. The sliding sleeve is movable between a first sleeve position and at least a second sleeve position to alter flow of drilling fluid. A seat is disposed within and coupled to the sliding sleeve. The seat is movable between a first seat position and a second seat position to alter flow of drilling fluid. At least one sealing member is configured to form a seal between the housing and the sliding sleeve. The at least one port in the sidewall of the sliding sleeve is located on a first side of the at least one sealing member in the first sleeve position and is movable to a second, opposing side of the at least one sealing member when the sliding sleeve is in the second sleeve position. Such expandable reamers are configured to operate in a first, retracted state in which the plurality of blades is in the retracted position when the sliding sleeve is in the first sleeve position and the seat is in the first seat position, to operate in a second, extended state in which the plurality of blades is movable to the extended position when the sliding sleeve is in the at least a second sleeve position and the seat is in the first seat position, and to operate in a third, retracted state in which the plurality of blades is returned to the retracted position when the sliding sleeve is in the at least a second position and the seat is in the second seat position.

In other embodiments, methods of using expandable reamers in boreholes in subterranean formations comprise flowing a drilling fluid through a central bore defined by a housing carrying a plurality of blades. A first obstruction is disposed in the central bore to engage a sliding sleeve located within the central bore, the sliding sleeve defining an axial fluid passageway within the central bore. Flow of the drilling fluid is redirected from the axial fluid passageway to at least one port in the sliding sleeve to exert pressure causing at least one blade of the plurality of blades to move from a retracted state to an extended state by obstructing the axial fluid passageway with the first obstruction. The at least one blade is extended responsive to the redirected flow of the drilling fluid. A second obstruction is disposed in the central bore to engage a seat located within the sliding sleeve. The at least one port is disposed on a second side of a seal opposing a first side of the seal on which the at least one blade is disposed by displacing the sliding sleeve responsive to the second obstruction disposed in the central bore. Flow of the drilling fluid is redirected through the at least one port on the second, opposing side of the seal. Retraction of the at least one blade is allowed responsive to the redirected flow of the drilling fluid.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

While the specification concludes with claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming what are regarded as embodiments of the invention, various features and advantages of disclosed embodiments may be more readily ascertained from the following description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of an expandable reamer for use in a borehole in a subterranean formation;

FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer of FIG. **1** in a first state;

FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer of FIG. **2** in a second state;

FIG. **4** is a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer of FIG. **2** in the second state and transitioning to a third state;

FIG. **5** is a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer of FIG. **2** in the third state;

FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer of FIG. **2** in the third state;

FIG. **7** is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of an expandable reamer in a first state;

FIG. **8** is a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer of FIG. **7** in a second state; and

FIG. **9** is a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer of FIG. **7** in a third state.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The illustrations presented herein are not meant to be actual views of any particular expandable reamer or component thereof, but are merely idealized representations employed to describe illustrative embodiments. Thus, the drawings are not necessarily to scale. Additionally, elements common between figures may retain the same or similar numerical designation.

Disclosed embodiments relate generally to expandable reamers that may be selectively actuated to extend and retract blades of the expandable reamers. More specifically, disclosed are expandable reamers that may be extended by placing a first obstruction into a flow path of drilling fluid and may be retracted by placing a second obstruction into the flow path of drilling fluid.

As used herein, the term "drilling fluid" means and includes any fluid that may be directed down a drill string during drilling of a subterranean formation. For example, drilling fluids include liquids, gases, combinations of liquids and gases, fluids with solids in suspension with the fluids, oil-based fluids, water-based fluids, air-based fluids, and muds.

Referring to FIG. **1**, a perspective view of an expandable reamer **100** for use in a borehole in a subterranean formation is shown. Some of the components of the expandable reamer **100** may generally be similar or identical to those described in, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 7,900,717, issued Mar. 8, 2011, to Radford et al., U.S. Pat. No. 8,028,767, issued Oct. 4, 2011, to Radford et al., and U.S. Patent Application Pub. No. 2011/0073371, published Mar. 31, 2011, to Radford, the disclosure of each of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by this reference. Briefly, the expandable reamer **100** may comprise a housing **102** having a longitudinal axis L and defining a central bore **104** extending through the housing **102**. The housing **102** may comprise a generally cylindrical tubular structure. In some embodiments, the housing **102** may comprise an upper sub housing **106** and a lower sub housing **108** connected to the upper sub housing **106**. The terms "lower" and "upper," as used herein, refer to the typical orientation of the expandable reamer **100** when positioned within a borehole. In alternative embodiments, the housing **102** may comprise more than two sub housings or may comprise a single, unitary sub housing. The housing **102** of the expandable reamer **100** may have an upper end **110** and a lower end **112**. The lower end **112** of the housing **102** may include a connection portion (e.g., a threaded male pin member) for connecting the lower end **112** to another section of a drill string or another component of a bottom-hole assembly (BHA), such as, for example, a drill collar or collars carrying a pilot drill bit for drilling a borehole. Similarly, the upper end **110** of the housing **102** may include a connection portion (e.g., a threaded female box member) for connecting the upper end **110** to another section of a drill string or another component of a bottom-hole assembly (BHA).

A plurality of blades **114** (only one blade **114** is visible, and other blades **114** are obscured by the housing **102**) is circumferentially spaced around the housing **102**, as further described below, and is carried by the housing **102** between the upper end **110** and the lower end **112**. The blades **114** are shown in an initial, retracted position within the housing **102** of the expandable reamer **100**, but are configured selectively to extend responsive to application of hydraulic pressure into an extended position when actuated (see FIGS. **3**, **4**, and **8**) and return to the retracted position when de-actuated, as will be described herein. The expandable reamer **100** may be configured to engage the walls of a subterranean formation defining a borehole with the blades **114** to remove formation material when the blades **114** are in the extended position, and to disengage from the walls of the subterranean formation when the blades **114** are in the retracted position. While the expandable reamer **100** shown includes three blades **114**, the expandable reamer **100** may include any number of blades **114**, such as, for example, one, two, four, or greater than four blades, in alternative embodiments. Moreover, though the blades **114** shown are symmetrically circumferentially positioned around the longitudinal axis L of the housing **102** at the same longitudinal position between the upper and lower ends **110** and **112**, the blades **114** may also be positioned circumferentially asymmetrically around the longitudinal axis L, at different longitudinal positions between the upper and lower ends **110** and **112**, or both in alternative embodiments.

The expandable reamer **100** may optionally include a plurality of stabilizers **116** extending radially outwardly from the housing **102**. Such stabilizers **116** may center the expandable reamer **100** in the borehole while tripping into position through a casing or liner string and while drilling and reaming the borehole by contacting and sliding against the wall of the borehole. In other embodiments, the expandable reamer **100** may lack such stabilizers **116**. In such embodiments, the housing **102** may comprise a larger outer diameter in the longitudinal portion where the stabilizers **116** are shown in FIG. **1** to provide a similar centering function as provided by the stabilizers **116**. The stabilizers **116** may stop or limit the extending motion of the blades **114** (see FIGS. **3**, **4**, and **8**), determining the extent to which the blades **114** extend to engage a borehole. The stabilizers **116** may optionally be configured for removal and replacement by a technician, particularly in the field, allowing the extent to which the blades **114** extend to engage the borehole to be selectively increased or decreased to a preselected and determined degree.

Referring to FIG. **2**, a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer **100** of FIG. **1** in a first operational state is shown. This first state may correspond to an initial, pre-actuation, retracted state. The expandable reamer **100** may include an actuation mechanism configured to selectively extend and retract the blades **114**. The actuation mechanism may include a sliding sleeve **118** disposed within the central bore **104** and coupled to the housing **102**. The sliding sleeve **118** may be in a first sleeve position when coupled to the housing **102** and may be movable to at least a second sleeve position when detached from the housing **102** (see FIG. **3**). The sliding sleeve **118** may comprise a generally cylindrical tubular structure defining an axial fluid passageway **120**. In some embodiments, the sliding sleeve **118** may comprise an upper sleeve member **122** and a lower sleeve member **124** connected to the upper sleeve member **122**. In alternative embodiments, the sliding sleeve **118** may comprise more than two sleeve members or may comprise a single, unitary member.

The sliding sleeve **118** may be configured to move relative to the housing **102** to alter a flow path of drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100**. For example, the sliding sleeve **118** may be coupled to the housing **102** by detachable hardware **126**A. The detachable hardware **126**A may comprise, for example, locking dogs, exploding bolts, or shear screws. When detached, the detachable hardware **126**A may enable the sliding sleeve **118** to move axially (e.g., by sliding axially downward) relative to the housing **102** from the first sleeve position to the second sleeve position (see FIG. **3**).

The sliding sleeve **118** may comprise at least one port **128** in a sidewall of the sliding sleeve **118**. For example, the sliding sleeve **118** may comprise at least one first port **128**A extending through the sliding sleeve **118** at a first position along the longitudinal axis L and at least one second port **128**B at a second, different (e.g., lower) position along the longitudinal axis L. As a specific, non-limiting example, the sliding sleeve **118** may comprise a plurality of first ports **128**A through the sidewall of the upper sleeve member **122** and a plurality of second ports **128**B through the sidewall of the lower sleeve member **124**.

An inner diameter D_{SS} of the sliding sleeve **118** may not be constant. For example, the inner diameter D_{SS1} of the sliding sleeve **118** may be smaller (i.e., constricted) at an axial location between the first ports **128**A and the second ports **128**B than the inner diameter D_{SS2} of the sliding sleeve **118** at the axial positions of the first ports **128**A and the second ports **128**B. Furthermore, the inner diameter D_{SS3} of the sliding sleeve **118** may be greater (i.e., expanded) at an axial location above the first ports **128**A. In addition, the inner diameter D_{SS4} of the sliding sleeve **118** may be smaller at a lower end **130** of the sliding sleeve **118**. The reduction in inner diameter D_{SS4} at the lower end **130** of the sliding sleeve **118** may enable the sliding sleeve **118** to engage with an obstruction. In some embodiments, the lower end **130** of the sliding sleeve **118** may comprise a seat, such as, for example, a ball seat, a ball trap, a solid seat, an expandable seat, or other seats known in the art for engaging with obstructions to alter flow paths in expandable reamers **100**, coupled to the lower sleeve member **124**. Thus, the sliding sleeve **118** may be configured to engage with an obstruction to alter a flow path of drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100**.

The expandable reamer **100** may include at least one sealing member **132** configured to form a seal between the housing **102** and the sliding sleeve **118**. For example, a plurality of sealing members **132** may be interposed between the housing **102** and the sliding sleeve **118** proximate the lower end **130** of the sliding sleeve **118**, forming a seal **134** between the housing **102** and the sliding sleeve **118**. The sealing members **132** may form the seal **134** between the housing **102** and the sliding sleeve **118** regardless of the sleeve position of the sliding sleeve **118**. In other words, the seal **134** may be maintained before, during, and after extension and retraction of the blades **114**. The sealing members **132** may comprise, for example, O-rings, omni-directional sealing rings (i.e., sealing rings that prevent flow from one side of the sealing rings to the other side of the sealing rings regardless of flow direction), unidirectional sealing rings (i.e., sealing rings that prevent flow from one side of the sealing ring to the other side of the sealing ring in only one flow direction), V-packing, and other members for forming seals between components of expandable reamers **100** known in the art. As a specific, non-limiting example, the sealing members **132** may comprise D-seal O-rings, which may comprise flexible and compressible tubular members having "D" shaped cross-sections extending circumferentially to form circular members. Thus, the sealing member **132** may form the seal **134** between the housing **102** and the sliding sleeve **118** when the expandable reamer **100** is in the first state (i.e., the initial, pre-actuation, retracted state) and when the sliding sleeve **118** is in the first and second positions (see FIG. **3**). The lower end **130** of the sliding sleeve **118** may be located below the seal **134**, but above and distanced from the lower end **112** of the housing **102**.

An inner diameter D_H of the housing **102** may not be constant. For example, the inner diameter D_{H1} of the housing **102** may be smaller at an axial location of the seal **134** than the inner diameter D_{H2} at axial locations immediately above and below the seal **134**. When the sliding sleeve **118** is in the first sleeve position, the second ports **128**B may be exposed by the greater inner diameter D_{H2} of the housing **102**, enabling drilling fluid to flow through the second ports **128**B and out of the axial fluid passageway **120** into the central bore **104**. The first ports **128**A may optionally be located at an axial location where the inner diameter D_H of the housing **102** is smaller than the inner diameter D_{H2} of the housing **102** adjacent to the seal **134** when the sliding sleeve **118** is in the first sleeve position. Thus, the housing **102** may obstruct or at least impede flow of drilling fluid through the first ports **128**A to the central bore **104**. In other words, drilling fluid may more easily flow through the second ports **128**B and through the axial fluid passageway **120** than through the first ports **128**A when the sliding sleeve **118** is in the first sleeve position in some embodiments. In other embodiments, the first ports **128**A may be exposed at a portion of the housing **102** having an inner diameter D_{H2} greater than the inner diameter D_{H1} of the housing **102** at the seal **134** when the sliding sleeve **118** is in the first sleeve position.

A seat **136** may be disposed within and coupled to the sliding sleeve **118**. The seat **136** may be in a first seat position and may be movable to a second seat position (see FIG. **4**) when detached from the sliding sleeve **118** to alter flow of drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100**. For example, the seat **136** may be configured to engage with another obstruction to alter a flow path of drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100**. The seat **136** may comprise, for example, a collet sleeve **138** configured to engage with the other obstruction and to detach from the sliding sleeve **118** when the second obstruction engages with the collet sleeve **138**. The collet sleeve **138** may also be configured to expand to enable the other obstruction to disengage from the seat **136** and pass through the collet sleeve **138**. For example, the collet sleeve **138** may comprise a plurality of collet fingers that may expand after the collet sleeve **138** has detached from the sliding sleeve **118** and moved axially relative to the sliding sleeve **118** from the first seat position to the second seat position, where the seat **136** may be axially aligned with an inner diameter D_{SS3} of the sliding sleeve **118** that is greater (i.e., expanded) at an axial location above the first ports **128**A, enabling the collet sleeve **138** to expand within the larger inner diameter D_{SS3} of the sliding sleeve **118**. The seat **136** may have a diameter D_S smaller than a greatest inner diameter D_{SS2} of the sliding sleeve **118**, but greater than a smallest inner diameter D_{SS4} of the sliding sleeve **118**. The seat **136** may be coupled to the sliding sleeve **118** by detachable hardware **126**B. The detachable hardware **126**B may comprise, for example, locking dogs, exploding bolts, or shear screws.

When in use, drilling fluid may flow from the upper end **110** of the expandable reamer **100**, down through the axial fluid passageway **120** defined by the sliding sleeve **118**, and out the lower end **112** of the expandable reamer **100**. Drilling fluid may also flow through the second ports **128**B and optionally through the first ports **128**A. The drilling fluid flowing through the first and second ports **128**A and **128**B may be insufficient to actuate the expandable reamer **100** (i.e., to extend the blades **114**). In addition, or in the alternative, detachable hardware **126**C, such as, for example, locking dogs, shear screws, or exploding bolts, may secure the blades **114** in the retracted state regardless of the pressure of the drilling fluid flowing through the first and second ports **128**A and **128**B. Thus, the expandable reamer **100** may remain in the first state until actuated. In the first state of operation of the expandable reamer **100**, the plurality of blades **114** may be in the retracted position, the sliding sleeve **118** may be coupled to the housing **102** in the first sleeve position, and the seat **136** may be coupled to the sliding sleeve **118** in the first seat position.

Referring to FIG. **3**, a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer **100** of FIG. **2** in a second operational state is shown. This second state may correspond to a subsequent, actuated, extended state. To place the expandable reamer **100** in the second state, a first obstruction **140** may be placed in the central bore **104**. For example, the first obstruction **140** may be dropped into a drilling fluid flow path of a drill string (not shown) and travel down the drill string to the expandable reamer **100**, where it may enter the central bore **104**. The first obstruction **140** may comprise, for example, a ball (e.g., a sphere or ovoid) comprising a material suitable for use in a downhole environment (e.g., a metal, a polymer, a particle- or fiber-matrix composite, etc.). The first obstruction **140** may engage with the sliding sleeve **118** to obstruct the axial fluid passageway **120**. For example, the first obstruction **140** may have a diameter D_{O1} smaller than the diameter D_S of the seat **136**, but greater than the smallest inner diameter D_{SS4} of the sliding sleeve **118**. Thus, the first obstruction **140** may pass through the seat **136** and become lodged in the sliding sleeve **118** at the smallest inner diameter D_{SS4} of the sliding sleeve **118**.

Obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may move the sliding sleeve **118** relative to the housing **102** from the first sleeve position (see FIG. **2**) to the second sleeve position. For example, obstruction of the axial fluid passageway may cause drilling fluid to exert a pressure against the first obstruction **140** engaged with the sliding sleeve **118**. The pressure exerted by the drilling fluid against the first obstruction **140** engaged with the sliding sleeve **118** may be sufficient to detach the sliding sleeve **118** from the housing **102**. For example, the pressure exerted by the drilling fluid may be sufficient to shear detachable hardware **126**A (see FIG. **2**) comprising shear screws coupling the sliding sleeve **118** to the housing **102**.

Upon detaching the sliding sleeve **118** from the housing **102**, the pressure exerted against the first obstruction **140** engaged with the sliding sleeve **118** may also be sufficient to move the sliding sleeve **118** relative to the housing **102**. For example, the sliding sleeve **118** may slide downward in response to the pressure exerted by the drilling fluid from the first sleeve position (see FIG. **2**) to the second sleeve position. A shoulder at the upper end **131** of the sliding sleeve **118** may engage with a stop **146** (e.g., a ledge) within the central bore **104** defined by the housing **102** to stop movement of the sliding sleeve **118** at the second sleeve position. Once the sliding sleeve **118** has moved, the first ports **128**A may remain on a first side of the seal **134** (e.g., an upper side of the seal **134**), and the second ports **128**B may have passed from the first side of the seal **134** to a second, opposing side of the seal **134** (e.g., a lower side of the seal **134**).

Obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may cause the blades **114** to move from the retracted position (see FIG. **2**) to the extended position. For example, obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may redirect flow of drilling fluid from the axial fluid passageway **120**, through the first ports **128**A located on the first side of the seal **134** (e.g., an upper side of the seal **134**), to exert a pressure against a push sleeve **142**. The pressure exerted by the redirected drilling fluid may be sufficient to move the push sleeve **142** and compress a spring **144** engaged with the push sleeve **142**. Movement of the sliding sleeve **118** relative to the housing **102** may also release detachable hardware **126**C that previously held the push sleeve **142** and the blades **114** to which the push sleeve **142** is connected in their retracted position. As a specific, non-limiting example, the detachable hardware **126**C may comprise locking dogs as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,900,717, issued Mar. 8, 2011, to Radford et al., or U.S. Pat. No. 8,028,767, issued Oct. 4, 2011, to Radford et al., the disclosure of each of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by this reference. Movement of the push sleeve **142** may translate to corresponding movement of the blades **114**. The blades **114** may move to the extended position to engage with a wall of a subterranean formation. In alternative embodiments, obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may redirect flow of drilling fluid from the axial fluid passageway **120**, through the first ports **128**A on the first side of the seal **134** to exert a pressure directly against the blades **114**. Thus, fluid flowing through the first ports **128**A may extend and maintain the blades **114** in their extended position, and fluid flowing through the second ports **128**B may flow past the expandable reamer **100** (e.g., to a BHA below the expandable reamer **100**). In the second state of operation of the expandable reamer **100**, the plurality of blades **114** may have moved from the retracted position to the extended position and may be selectively movable between the extended and retracted positions, the sliding sleeve **118** may have moved from the first sleeve position to the second sleeve position, and the seat **136** may remain coupled to the sliding sleeve **118** in the first seat position.

In embodiments where the first obstruction **140** is compressible (e.g., comprises a compressible polymer material such as, for example, rubber), the first obstruction **140** may disengage from the sliding sleeve **118** to return the blades **114** to a retracted position. For example, a pressure of drilling fluid flowing through the expandable reamer **100** in the second state may be increased, and the pressure of the drilling fluid may force the first obstruction **140** through the sliding sleeve **118**, and out of the expandable reamer **100**. The first obstruction **140** may then pass down through the drill string and be caught in a capture screen (e.g., a mesh basket) disposed in the drill string below the expandable reamer **100**, as known in the art. Drilling fluid may be redirected from the first and second ports **128**A and **128**B to flow through the axial fluid passageway **120** defined by the sliding sleeve **118**. Thus, the drilling fluid may not exert pressure against the push sleeve **142** sufficient to compress the spring **144**. The spring **144** may expand and move the push sleeve **142** to its initial position (see FIG. **2**). Movement of the push sleeve **142** may translate to movement of the blades **114** to their retracted position (see FIG. **2**). Deploying another first obstruction **140** into the central bore **104** may return the blades **114** to their extended position in the same manner as described previously. Thus, the blades **114** may be selectively extended and retracted in some embodiments. In other embodiments, the first obstruction **140** may remain engaged with the sliding sleeve **118** for so long as the expandable reamer **100** remains in the borehole.

In addition or in the alternative, reduction in the pressure of the drilling fluid against the push sleeve **142** (or directly against the blades **114** in some embodiments) may allow the spring **144** to expand and retract the blades **114**. Raising the pressure of the drilling fluid against the push sleeve **142** (or directly against the blades **114** in some embodiments) may compress the spring **144** and extend the blades **114**. In this way, the blades **114** may be selectively extended and retracted when the expandable reamer **114** is in the second state of operation.

Referring to FIG. **4**, a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer **100** of FIG. **2** still in the second state, but transitioning to a third state is shown. This third state may correspond to a final, de-actuated, retracted state. To transition the expandable reamer **100** from the second state to the third state, a second obstruction **148** may be placed in the central bore **104**. For example, the second obstruction **148** may be dropped into a drilling fluid flow path of a drill string (not shown) and travel down the drill string to the expandable reamer **100**, where it may enter the central bore **104**. The second obstruction **148** may comprise, for example, a ball (e.g., a sphere or ovoid) comprising a material suitable for use in a downhole environment (e.g., a metal, a polymer, a composite, etc.). The second obstruction **148** may engage with the seat **136** to obstruct the axial fluid passageway **120**. For example, the second obstruction **148** may have a diameter D_{O2} greater than the diameter D_S of the seat **136**. In other words, the second obstruction **148** may have an average diameter D_{O2} greater than an average diameter D_{O1} of the first obstruction **140**. Thus, the second obstruction **148** may become lodged in the seat **136**.

Obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may cause the seat **136** to detach from the sliding sleeve **118** and move from the first seat position to the second seat position (see FIG. **5**). For example, obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may cause drilling fluid to exert a pressure against the second obstruction **148** and the seat **136**. The pressure may be sufficient to detach the seat **136** from the sliding sleeve **118**. For example, the pressure may be sufficient to shear detachable hardware **126**B comprising shear screws coupling the seat **136** to the sliding sleeve **118**. Once the seat **136** is detached from the sliding sleeve **118**, the seat **136** may move relative to the sliding sleeve **118** from the first seat position to the second seat position (see FIG. **5**) to redirect flow of the drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100**.

Referring to FIG. **5**, a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer of FIG. **2** in the third state is shown. As stated previously, the third state may correspond to a final, deactuated, retracted state. The seat **136** may obstruct the first ports **128**A (see FIG. **4**) to redirect flow of the drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100** when the seat **136** is in the second seat position. For example, the detached seat **136** may travel axially downward within the sliding sleeve **118** until it contacts a portion of the sliding sleeve **118** having an inner diameter D_{SS3} less than an outer diameter D_{CS} of the collet sleeve **138**. After movement of the seat **136** to the second seat position, a portion of the collet sleeve **138** (e.g., a solid lower sleeve portion from which the collet fingers extend) may obstruct the first ports **128**A (see FIG. **4**). Accordingly, the drilling fluid may no longer exert pressure against the push sleeve **142** sufficient to compress the spring **144** and maintain the blades **114** in an extended position. A pressure relief mechanism **150** (e.g., a bleed nozzle or bleed valve) may enable drilling fluid that previously exerted pressure against the push sleeve **142** to exit the expandable reamer **100** out into the borehole. The spring **144** may extend, displacing the push sleeve **142** and retracting the blades **114** from their extended position (see FIGS. **3** and **4**) to their retracted position. In this way, the blades **114** may move to the retracted position to cease engagement with a subterranean formation in a borehole. In the third state of operation of the expandable reamer **100**, the plurality of blades **114** may return from the extended position (see FIGS. **3** and **4**) to the retracted position, the sliding sleeve **118** may be in the second sleeve position, and the seat **136** may have moved from the first seat position (see FIGS. **2** through **4**) to the second seat position. This retraction of the blades **114** may be irreversible so long as the expandable reamer **100** remains in the borehole. After the expandable reamer **100** is extracted from the borehole, the various components (e.g., the sliding sleeve **118**, the seat **136**, the collet sleeve **138**, and the first and second obstructions **140** and **148**) may optionally be reset to the first state (i.e., the initial, pre-actuation, retracted state shown in FIG. **1**), and the expandable reamer **100** may be redeployed in the same or another borehole.

Referring to FIG. **6**, a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer of FIG. **2** still in the third state is shown. As stated previously, this third state may correspond to a final, deactuated, retracted state. The second obstruction **148** may pass through the collet sleeve **138** to enable drilling fluid to flow down the axial fluid passageway **120** and out the second ports **128**B on the second, opposing side (i.e., the lower side) of the seal **134**. For example, the seat **136** and expandable portion of the collet sleeve **138** may be located at a portion of the sliding sleeve **118** having a diameter D_{SS3} greater than the diameter D_{SS2} of the sliding sleeve **118** where the seat **136** and expandable portion of the collet sleeve **138** were initially located in the first seat position. As drilling fluid exerts pressure against the second obstruction **148**, the second obstruction **148** may expand the collet sleeve **138** at the second seat position and be forced through the collet sleeve **138**. The second obstruction **148** may pass axially down the expandable reamer **100** and come to rest on the first obstruction **140**. Thus, drilling fluid may be redirected from the first ports **128**A and the push sleeve **142**, down the axial fluid passageway **120**, and out the second ports **128**B into the central bore **104**. Drilling fluid may then proceed down past the expandable reamer **100** to other portions of the drill string, such as, for example, a BHA (not shown).

Referring to FIG. **7**, a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of an expandable reamer **100'** in a first state is shown. This first state may correspond to an initial, pre-actuation, retracted state. The expandable reamer **100'** may include an actuation mechanism configured to selectively extend and retract blades **114** of the expandable reamer **100'**. The actuation mechanism may include a sliding sleeve **118'** disposed within a central bore **104** defined by a housing **102**, and the sliding sleeve **118'** may be coupled to the housing **102**. The sliding sleeve **118'** may be in a first sleeve position when coupled to the housing **102** and may be movable to at least a second sleeve position when detached from the housing **102** (see FIGS. **8** and **9**). For example, the sliding sleeve **118'** may be movable from a first, initial sleeve position, to a second, intermediate sleeve position (see FIG. **8**), and a third, final sleeve position (see FIG. **9**). The sliding sleeve **118'** may comprise a generally cylindrical tubular structure defining an axial fluid passageway **120**. The sliding sleeve **118'** may comprise a first portion **152** and a second, telescoping portion **154** coupled to the first portion **152**. The first portion **152** may comprise a first tubular member disposed within the central bore **104** of the housing **102** and coupled to the housing **102** and the second, telescoping portion **154** may comprise a second tubular member disposed within and coupled to the first portion **152**.

The sliding sleeve **118'** may be configured to move relative to the housing **102** from the first sleeve position to the second and third sleeve positions (see FIGS. **8** and **9**) to alter a flow path of drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100'**. For example, the first portion **152** of the sliding sleeve **118'** may be coupled to the housing **102** by detachable hardware **126**A. The detachable hardware **126**A may comprise, for example, locking dogs, exploding bolts, or shear screws. When detached, the detachable hardware **126**A may enable the sliding sleeve **118'** to move axially (e.g., by sliding axially downward) relative to the housing **102** from the first sleeve position to the second sleeve position (see FIG. **8**). In addition, the second, telescoping portion **154** may be configured to move relative to the first portion **152** from the second sleeve position (see FIG. **8**) to the third sleeve position (see FIG. **9**) to alter the flow path of drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100'**. For example, the second, telescoping portion **154** may be coupled to the first portion **152** by detachable hardware **126**D. The detachable hardware **126**D may comprise, for example, locking dogs, exploding bolts, or shear screws. When detached, the second, telescoping portion **154** may move relative to the first portion **152** from the second sleeve position (see FIG. **8**) to the third sleeve position (see FIG. **9**), while remaining at least partially within the first portion **152**.

The sliding sleeve **118'** may comprise at least one port **128** in a sidewall of the sliding sleeve **118'**. For example, the sliding sleeve **118'** may comprise a plurality of ports **128** through the sidewall of the second, telescoping portion **154** proximate an end **130'** (e.g., a lower end) of the sliding sleeve **118'**. When the sliding sleeve **118'** is in the first sleeve position, the ports **128** may be obstructed by the housing **102**. For example, a surface of the housing **102** defining the central bore **104** may cover the ports **128**, obstructing or at least impeding fluid flow through the ports **128**.

An inner diameter D_{SS} of the sliding sleeve **118'** may not be constant. For example, the inner diameter D_{SS4} of the sliding sleeve **118'** may be smaller (i.e., constricted) at an axial location below the ports **128** (e.g., at the end **130'** of the sliding sleeve **118'** when the sliding sleeve **118'** is in the first sleeve position) than the inner diameter D_{SS2} of the sliding sleeve **118'** at axial positions at and above the ports **128** when the sliding sleeve **118'** is in the first sleeve position. The reduction in inner diameter D_{SS4} at the end **130'** of the sliding sleeve **118'** may enable the sliding sleeve **118'** to engage with an obstruction. In some embodiments, the end **130'** of the sliding sleeve **118'** may comprise a seat, for example, a ball seat, a ball trap, a solid seat, an expandable seat, or other seats known in the art for engaging with obstructions to alter flow paths in expandable reamers **100'**, coupled to the second, telescoping portion **154**. Thus, the sliding sleeve **118'** may be configured to engage with an obstruction to alter a flow path of drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100'**.

The expandable reamer **100'** may include at least one sealing member **132'** configured to form a seal between the housing **102** and the sliding sleeve **118'**. For example, a sealing member **132'** may be coupled to the housing **102** at an axial location below the end **130'** of the sliding sleeve **118'** when the sliding sleeve **118'** is in the first and second sleeve positions (see FIG. **8**). Thus, the sealing member **132'** may not form a seal **134'** (see FIG. **9**) between the housing **102** and the sliding sleeve **118'** when the sliding sleeve **118'** is in the first and second positions (see FIG. **8**). The sealing member **132'** may selectively form the seal **134'** (see FIG. **9**) between the housing **102** and the sliding sleeve **118'** depending on the sleeve position of the sliding sleeve **118'**, and specifically depending on the sleeve position of the second, telescoping portion **154** of the sliding sleeve **118'**. In other words, the seal **134'** (see FIG. **9**) may not be formed before extension of the blades **114**, but may be formed before or during retraction of the blades **114** from their extended position (see FIG. **8**) to their retracted position. The sealing member **132'** may comprise, for example, an O-ring, an omni-directional sealing ring, a uni-directional sealing ring, V-packing, and other members for forming seals between components of expandable reamers **100'** known in the art. The lower end **130** of the sliding sleeve **118'** may be located above the sealing member **132'** when the sliding sleeve **118'** is in the first and second sleeve positions (see FIG. **8**), but may be configured to pass through and engage with the sealing member **132'** to form the seal **134'** when the sleeve **118'** is in the third position (see FIG. **9**).

An inner diameter D_H of the housing **102** may not be constant. For example, the inner diameter D_{H1} of the housing **102** may be smaller at an axial location of the sealing member **132'** than the inner diameter D_{H2} of the housing **102** at axial locations immediately above and below the sealing member **132'**.

A seat **136'** may be disposed within and coupled to the sliding sleeve **118'**. The seat **136'** may be in a first seat position and may be movable to a second seat position (see FIG. **9**) when detached from the sliding sleeve **118'** to alter flow of drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100**. For example, the seat **136'** may be configured to engage with another obstruction to alter a flow path of drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100'**. The seat **136'** may comprise, for example, a ball seat, a ball trap, a solid seat, an expandable seat, or other seats known in the art for engaging with obstructions to alter flow paths in expandable reamers **100'**. The seat **136'** may be configured to engage with the other obstruction and to detach from the sliding sleeve **118'** when the second obstruction engages with the seat **136'** to move from the first seat position to the second seat position. The seat **136'** may have a diameter D_S smaller than a greatest inner diameter D_{SS2} of the sliding sleeve **118'**, but greater than a smallest inner diameter D_{SS4} of the sliding sleeve **118'**. The seat **136'** may be coupled to the sliding sleeve **118'** by detachable hardware **126**B. The detachable hardware **126**B may comprise, for example, locking dogs, exploding bolts, or shear screws.

When in use, drilling fluid may flow from the upper end **110** of the expandable reamer **100'**, down through the axial fluid passageway **120** defined by the sliding sleeve **118'**, and out the lower end **112** of the expandable reamer **100'**. Drilling fluid may optionally flow through the ports **128**. The drilling fluid flowing through the ports **128** may be insufficient to actuate the expandable reamer **100'** (i.e., to extend the blades **114**). In addition, or in the alternative, detachable hardware **126**C, such as, for example, locking dogs, shear screws, or exploding bolts, may secure the blades **114** in the retracted state regardless of the pressure of the drilling fluid flowing through the ports **128**. Thus, the expandable reamer **100'** may remain in the first state until actuated. In the first state of operation of the expandable reamer **100'**, the plurality of blades **114** may be in the retracted position, the sliding sleeve **118'** may be coupled to the housing in the first sleeve position, and the seat **136'** may be coupled to the sliding sleeve **118'** in the first seat position.

Referring to FIG. **8**, a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer **100'** of FIG. **7** in a second state is shown. This second state may correspond to a subsequent, actuated, extended state. To place the expandable reamer **100'** in the second state, a first obstruction **140** may be placed in the central bore **104**. For example, the first obstruction **140** may be dropped into a drilling fluid flow path of a drill string (not shown) and travel down the drill string to the expandable reamer **100'**, where it may enter the central bore **104**. The first obstruction **140** may comprise, for example, a ball (e.g., a sphere or ovoid) comprising a material suitable for use in a downhole environment (e.g., a metal, a polymer, a composite, etc.). The first obstruction **140** may engage with the sliding sleeve **118'** to obstruct the axial fluid passageway **120**. For example, the first obstruction **140** may have a diameter D_{O1} smaller than the diameter D_S of the seat **136**, but greater than the smallest inner diameter D_{SS4} of the sliding sleeve **118'**. Thus, the first obstruction **140** may become lodged in the sliding sleeve **118'** at the smallest inner diameter D_{SS4} of the sliding sleeve **118**.

Obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may move the sliding sleeve **118'** relative to the housing **102** from the first sleeve position (see FIG. **7**) to the second sleeve position. For example, obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may cause drilling fluid to exert a pressure against the first obstruction **140** engaged with the sliding sleeve **118'**. The pressure exerted by the drilling fluid against the first obstruction **140** engaged with the sliding sleeve **118'** may be sufficient to detach the sliding sleeve **118'** from the housing **102**. For example, the pressure exerted by the drilling fluid may be sufficient to shear detachable hardware **126**A (see FIG. **2**) comprising shear screws coupling the sliding sleeve **118'** to the housing **102**.

Upon detaching the sliding sleeve **118'** from the housing **102**, the pressure exerted against the first obstruction **140** engaged with the sliding sleeve **118'** may also be sufficient to move the sliding sleeve **118'** relative to the housing **102**. For example, the sliding sleeve **118'** may slide downward in response to the pressure exerted by the drilling fluid from the first sleeve position (see FIG. **7**) to the second sleeve position. The sliding sleeve **118'** may cease displacing relative to the housing **102** at the second sleeve position when the ports **128** are exposed within the central bore **104** of the housing **102**. For example, the ports **128** may move from a portion of the housing **102** having a diameter D_{H3} that obstructs the ports **128** to a portion of the housing **102** having a larger diameter D_{H2} that does not obstruct the ports **128**. Drilling fluid may resume flow through the ports **128** to the central bore **104**, relieving the pressure against the first obstruction **140** and ceasing movement of the sliding sleeve **118'**. In addition or in the alternative, a shoulder at the upper end **131** of the sliding sleeve **118'** may engage with a stop **146** (e.g., a ledge) within the central bore **104** defined by the housing **102** to stop movement of the sliding sleeve **118'** at the second sleeve position.

Obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may cause the blades **114** to extend. For example, obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may redirect flow of drilling fluid from the axial fluid passageway **120**, through the exposed ports **128**, to exert a pressure against a push sleeve **142**. The pressure exerted by the redirected drilling fluid may be sufficient to move the push sleeve **142** and compress a spring **144** engaged with the push sleeve **142**. Movement of the sliding sleeve **118** relative to the housing **102** may also release detachable hardware **126**C that previously held the push sleeve **142** and the blades to which the push sleeve **142** is connected in their retracted position. As a specific, non-limiting example, the detachable hardware **126**C may comprise locking dogs as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,900,717, issued Mar. 8, 2011, to Radford et al., or U.S. Pat. No. 8,028,767, issued Oct. 4, 2011, to Radford et al., the disclosure of each of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by this reference. Movement of the push sleeve **142** may translate to corresponding movement of the blades **114**. Thus, the blades **114** may be extended from their retracted position to their extended position to engage with a wall of a subterranean formation. In alternative embodiments, obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may redirect flow of drilling fluid from the axial fluid passageway **120**, through the exposed ports **128** on the first side of the seal **134** to exert a pressure directly against the blades **114**.

The blades **114** may extend after the sliding sleeve **118'** moves. For example, drilling fluid flowing through the exposed ports **128** may exert the pressure against the push sleeve **142** to extend the blades **114** and down past the expandable reamer **100'** to components of the drill string located below the expandable reamer **100'**, such as, for example, a BHA (not shown). The first obstruction **140** may remain engaged with the sliding sleeve **118'** for so long as the expandable reamer **100'** remains in the borehole. In the second state of operation of the expandable reamer **100'**, the plurality of blades **114** may have moved from their retracted position to their extended position, the sliding sleeve **118'** may have moved from a first sleeve position to a second sleeve position, and the seat **136'** may remain in the first seat position.

Referring to FIG. **9**, a cross-sectional view of the expandable reamer of FIG. **7** in a third state is shown. This third state may correspond to a final, de-actuated, retracted state. To place the expandable reamer **100'** in the third state, a second obstruction **148** may be placed in the central bore **104**. For example, the second obstruction **148** may be dropped into a drilling fluid flow path of a drill string (not shown) and travel down the drill string to the expandable reamer **100'**, where it may enter the central bore **104**. The second obstruction **148** may comprise, for example, a ball (e.g., a sphere or ovoid) comprising a material suitable for use in a downhole environment (e.g., a metal, a polymer, a composite, etc.). The second obstruction **148** may engage with the seat **136'** to obstruct the axial fluid passageway **120**. For example, the second obstruction **148** may have a diameter D_{O2} greater than the diameter D_S of the seat **136**. In other words, the second obstruction **148** may have a diameter D_{O2} greater than a diameter D_{O1} of the first obstruction **140**. Thus, the second obstruction **148** may become lodged in the seat **136'**.

Obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may cause the seat **136'** to detach from the sliding sleeve **118'** and move from the first seat position (see FIGS. **7** and **8**) to the second seat position. For example, obstruction of the axial fluid passageway **120** may cause drilling fluid to exert a pressure against the second obstruction **148** and the seat **136'**. The pressure may be sufficient to detach the seat **136'** from the sliding sleeve **118'**. For example, the pressure may be sufficient to shear detachable hardware **126**B (see FIG. **8**) comprising shear screws coupling the seat **136'** to the sliding sleeve **118'**. Once the seat **136'** is detached from the sliding sleeve **118'**, the seat **136'** may move relative to the sliding sleeve **118'** from the first seat position (see FIGS. **7** and **8**) to the second seat position to redirect flow of the drilling fluid through the expandable reamer **100'**.

Movement of the seat **136'** from the first seat position (see FIGS. **7** and **8**) to the second seat position may release detachable hardware **126**D coupling the first portion **152** of the sliding sleeve **118'** to the second, telescoping portion **154** of the sliding sleeve **118'**. For example, the detached seat **136'** may travel axially downward within the sliding sleeve **118'** until it contacts the first obstruction **140** engaged with the sliding sleeve **118'** at the second seat position. After movement of the seat **136**, the detachable hardware **126**D, which may comprise locking dogs, may release engagement between the first and second telescoping portions **152** and **154**. Accordingly, the second, telescoping portion **154** may move relative to the first portion **152**, while at least a portion of the second, telescoping portion **154** may remain within the first portion **152**. The end **130'** of the sliding sleeve **118'** may pass through the sealing member **132'**, forming a seal **134'** between the housing **102** and the sliding sleeve **118'**. The second, telescoping portion **154** may cease displacing when the end **130'** of the second, telescoping portion **154** engages with a stop **146'** coupled to the housing **102**. For example, a stop **146'** comprising a ring configured to engage with the end **130'** of the second, telescoping portion **154** may be coupled to the housing **102** proximate the lower end **112** at a location where the inner diameter D_{H4} of the housing **102** is smaller than the sliding sleeve **118'**. The second, telescoping portion **154** may contact the stop **146'** and stop displacing relative to the first portion **152**. In other words, the sliding sleeve **118'** may move from the second sleeve position (see FIG. **8**) to the third sleeve position.

The ports **128** may also pass from a first side of the seal **134'** (e.g., an upper side above the seal **134'**), through the sealing member **132'**, to a second, opposing side of the seal **134'** (e.g., a lower side below the seal **134'**). The ports **128** may enable drilling fluid that previously exerted pressure against the push sleeve **142** to exit the sliding sleeve **118'** out into the central bore **104** because drilling fluid flowing through the ports **128** may not exert pressure against the push sleeve **142** on the first side of the seal **134'**. The spring **144** may extend, displacing the push sleeve **142** and retracting the blades **114** from their extended position to their retracted position. In this way, the blades **114** may be retracted to cease engagement with a subterranean formation in a borehole. This retraction of the blades **114** may be irreversible so long as the expandable reamer **100'** remains in the borehole. After the expandable reamer **100'** is extracted from the borehole, the various components (e.g., the sliding sleeve **118'**, the seat **136'**, and the first and second obstructions **140** and **148**) may optionally be reset to the first state (i.e., the initial, pre-actuation, retracted state shown in FIG. **7**), and the expandable reamer **100'** may be redeployed in the same or another borehole.

Drilling fluid may flow through the ports **128** on the second, opposing side of the seal **134'**. Thus, drilling fluid may be redirected from the push sleeve **142**, down the axial fluid passageway **120**, and out the ports **128** into the central bore **104**. Drilling fluid may then proceed down past the expandable reamer **100'** to other portions of the drill string, such as, for example, a BHA (not shown). In the third state of operation of the expandable reamer **100'**, the plurality of blades **114** may return from their extended position to their retracted position, the sliding sleeve **118'** may have moved from the second sleeve position to the third sleeve position, and the seat **136'** may have moved from the first seat position to the second seat position.

While certain illustrative embodiments have been described in connection with the figures, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize and appreciate that embodiments of the invention are not limited to those embodiments explicitly shown and described herein. Rather, many additions, deletions, and modifications to the embodiments described herein may be made without departing from the scope of embodiments of the invention as hereinafter claimed, including legal equivalents. In addition, features from one disclosed embodiment may be combined with features of another disclosed embodiment while still being encompassed within the scope of embodiments of the invention as contemplated by the inventor.

What is claimed is:

1. An expandable reamer for use in a borehole in a subterranean formation, comprising:

a housing defining a central bore;

a plurality of blades carried by the housing and movable between a retracted position and an extended position responsive to flow of drilling fluid;

a sliding sleeve disposed within the central bore and coupled to the housing, defining an axial fluid passageway, and comprising at least one port in a sidewall of the sliding sleeve, the sliding sleeve being movable between a first sleeve position and at least a second sleeve position to alter flow of drilling fluid;

a seat disposed within and coupled to the sliding sleeve, the seat being movable between a first seat position and a second seat position to alter flow of drilling fluid; and

at least one sealing member configured to form a seal between the housing and the sliding sleeve and to inhibit fluid flow in a space defined between the housing and the sliding sleeve between a first side of the at least one sealing member and a second, opposing side of the at least one sealing member when the at least one sealing member is engaged with the housing and the sliding sleeve, the at least one port in the sidewall of the sliding sleeve being located on the first side of the at least one sealing member in the first sleeve position and movable to the second, opposing side of the at least one sealing member when the sliding sleeve is in the at least a second sleeve position,

wherein the expandable reamer is configured to operate in a first, retracted state in which the plurality of blades is in the retracted position when the sliding sleeve is in the first sleeve position and the seat is in the first seat position, to operate in a second, extended state in which the plurality of blades is movable to the extended position when the sliding sleeve is in the at least a second sleeve position and the seat is in the first seat position, and to operate in a third, retracted state in which the plurality of blades is returned to the retracted position when the sliding sleeve is in the at least a second position and the seat is in the second seat position.

2. The expandable reamer of claim **1**, wherein the at least one sealing member forms the seal between the housing and the sliding sleeve when the sliding sleeve is in the first sleeve position and in the at least a second sleeve position.

3. The expandable reamer of claim **2**, wherein the at least one port comprises at least one first port configured to remain on the first side of the seal when the sliding sleeve is moved from the first sleeve position to the second sleeve position and at least one second port configured to pass from the first side of the seal to the second, opposing side of the seal when the sliding sleeve is moved from the first sleeve position to the second sleeve position.

4. The expandable reamer of claim **3**, wherein the seat comprises a collet sleeve configured to detach from the sliding sleeve and move from the first seat position to the second seat position.

5. The expandable reamer of claim **4**, wherein the collet sleeve is configured to obstruct the at least one first port when the collet sleeve is in the second seat position.

6. The expandable reamer of claim **1**, wherein the sliding sleeve comprises a first portion coupled to the housing and a second, telescoping portion coupled to the first portion, the second, telescoping portion being configured to move to a third sleeve position when the second, telescoping portion is detached from the first portion, and wherein the at least one port is located on the second, opposing side of the at least one sealing member when the second, telescoping portion is in the third sleeve position and the expandable reamer is configured to operate in the third, retracted state when the second, telescoping portion is in the third sleeve position.

7. The expandable reamer of claim **6**, wherein the seat is coupled to the sliding sleeve and is positioned to maintain the second, telescoping portion coupled to the first portion when the seat is in the first seat position, and wherein the seat is movable to the second seat position to detach the second, telescoping portion from the first portion.

8. The expandable reamer of claim **7**, wherein an end of the second, telescoping portion is configured to remain on a first side of the at least one sealing member when the sliding sleeve is in the first position and the at least a second sleeve position and is configured to extend through the at least one sealing member to form the seal between the housing and the sliding sleeve when the second, telescoping portion is in the third sleeve position.

9. The expandable reamer of claim 8, further comprising a stop configured to stop movement of the end of the second, telescoping portion after the end has passed through the at least one sealing member.

10. The expandable reamer of claim 1, wherein the at least one sealing member comprises a one of an omni-directional sealing member, a unidirectional sealing member, and V-packing.

11. A method of using an expandable reamer in a borehole in a subterranean formation, comprising:

flowing a drilling fluid through a central bore defined by a housing carrying a plurality of blades;

disposing a first obstruction in the central bore to engage a sliding sleeve located within the central bore, the sliding sleeve defining an axial fluid passageway within the central bore;

redirecting flow of the drilling fluid from the axial fluid passageway to at least one port in the sliding sleeve to exert pressure causing at least one blade of the plurality of blades to move from a retracted state to an extended state by obstructing the axial fluid passageway with the first obstruction;

extending the at least one blade responsive to the redirected flow of the drilling fluid;

disposing a second obstruction in the central bore to engage a seat located within the sliding sleeve;

positioning the at least one port on a second side of a seal between the housing and the sliding sleeve, the second side opposing a first side of the seal on which the at least one blade is disposed, by moving the sliding sleeve responsive to the first or second obstruction disposed in the central bore, the seal being configured to inhibit fluid flow in a space defined between the housing and the sliding sleeve between the first side of the seal and the second side of the seal when at least one sealing member is engaged with the housing and the sliding sleeve;

redirecting flow of the drilling fluid through the at least one port on the second, opposing side of the seal responsive to the second obstruction disposed in the central bore; and

allowing retraction of the at least one blade responsive to the redirected flow of the drilling fluid.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein positioning the at least one port on the second side of the seal comprises positioning at least one first port on the first side of the seal and positioning at least one second port on the second, opposing side of the seal.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein disposing the second obstruction in the central bore to engage the seat comprises engaging a collet sleeve with the second obstruction.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein engaging the collet sleeve with the second obstruction comprises detaching the collet sleeve from the sliding sleeve and moving the collet sleeve relative to the sliding sleeve responsive to pressure of the drilling fluid against the second obstruction engaged with the collet sleeve.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein redirecting flow of the drilling fluid from the component through the at least one port on the second, opposing side of the seal comprises redirecting flow of the drilling fluid from the at least one first port on the first side of the seal to the at least one second port on the second, opposing side of the seal by displacing the collet sleeve from a first seat position to a second seat position to obstruct the at least one first port.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising passing the second obstruction through the collet sleeve by expanding the collet sleeve.

17. The method of claim 11, wherein redirecting flow of the drilling fluid from the axial fluid passageway to the at least one port in the sliding sleeve to exert pressure against the component by obstructing the axial fluid passageway with the first obstruction comprises displacing the sliding sleeve from a first sleeve position to a second sleeve position to expose the at least one port on the first side of the seal.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the sliding sleeve comprises a first portion coupled to the housing and a second, telescoping portion coupled to the first portion and wherein disposing the second obstruction in the central bore to engage the seat comprises detaching a second, telescoping portion of the sliding sleeve from a first portion of the sliding sleeve by displacing the seat from a first seat position to a second seat position.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein displacing the seat from the first seat position to the second seat position comprises detaching the seat from the sliding sleeve and moving the seat relative to the sliding sleeve responsive to pressure of the drilling fluid against the second obstruction engaged with the seat.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein positioning the at least one port on the second side of the seal comprises forming the seal between the sliding sleeve and the housing by displacing an end of the second, telescoping portion of the sliding sleeve from the first side of the seal, through at least one sealing member, to a third sleeve position on the second, opposing side of the seal.

21. The method of claim 11, wherein allowing retraction of the at least one blade comprises placing the at least one blade in the retracted state for as long as the at least one blade remains within the borehole.

22. The method of claim 11, further comprising selecting the second obstruction to have an average diameter larger than an average diameter of the first obstruction.

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